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Dickinson Wright PLLC			PAULS, JOHN A	
38525 Woodward Avenue				
Suite 2000			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
Bloomfield Hills, MI 48304			3686	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/605,125	WALSH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	JOHN A. PAULS	3686	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 September 2009.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Status of Claims

1. This action is in reply to the communication filed on 15 September, 2009.
2. Claims 1 - 28 are currently pending and have been examined.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

4. Claims 1 – 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claims 1, 14 and 16 claim an “imbedded consultant” (i.e. a human being).

On April 7, 1987, then Assistant Secretary and Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Donald J. Quigg, set forth PTO policy on this issue in the form of a notice entitled "Animals - Patentability". The notice affirmed that the "Patent and Trademark Office now considers nonnaturally occurring non-human multicellular living organisms, including animals, to be patentable subject matter within the scope of 35 U.S.C. 101" and relied on the now famous Supreme Court decision *Diamond v. Chakrabarty*, 447 U.S. 303, 206 USPQ 193 (1980).

However, Commissioner Quigg's notice also went on to affirm the long-standing PTO principle and practice that products found in nature will not be considered to be

patentable subject matter under 35 U.S.C. 101. Specifically, the Commissioner stated that a "claim directed to or including within its scope a human being will not be considered to be patentable subject matter under 35 U.S.C. 101" since the grant of a limited, but exclusive property right in a human being is prohibited by the Constitution (presumably the 13th Amendment). The language "including within its scope a human being" is the important language here.

Accordingly, where a claim is directed to apparatus "attached to" the human body or any part thereof it may be appropriate to make a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 101 with an explanation that, because the claim positively recites a part of the human body, it is directed to nonstatutory subject matter. Beyond the statute itself, proper authority for such a rejection is Commissioner Quigg's notice which was published at 1077 OG 24 (April 21, 1987).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. Claims 18 and 22 - 28 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The term "*desirable*" in claim 18 is a relative term which renders the claim indefinite. The term "*desirable*" is not defined by the claim, the specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention.

The term "*remarkable*" in claim 22 is a relative term which renders the claim indefinite.

The term "*remarkable*" is not defined by the claim, the specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

9. Claims 1, 3, 9, 11, 13, 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Atlas Medical, Inc. Atlas LabWorks web site dated 2 August, 2002 and in further view of Bladen et al. (US PGPUB 2002/0099586 A1).

CLAIM 1

Atlas LabWorks as shown discloses a laboratory order entry and results reporting system with the following limitations:

- *an order entry subsystem for submitting orders for at least one diagnostic test;*

- *a laboratory for receiving said orders and for managing patients to fill said orders, thereby generating test results;*
- *a data storage subsystem for receiving and retaining test results from said laboratory;*
- *a triage subsystem for comparing test results downloaded from said data storage subsystem with a predetermined reference range specific to such results;*
- *triage subsystem setting an abnormal results flag in the event that the test results are outside of said reference range;*
- *a reporting-consulting subsystem for receiving the results of said comparison from said triage subsystem;*
- *reporting-consulting subsystem transmitting the processed test results, comprising at least the results of said comparison, to the person requesting said at least one diagnostic test.*
- *the reporting-consulting subsystem further transmitting results bearing an abnormal results flag to an embedded consultant; (see at least Atlas LabWorks web pages).*

Atlas LabWorks as shown discloses the limitations above. Atlas LabWorks does not disclose the following limitations, however, Bladen does;

- *a consultant; (see at least Bladen paragraph 0005 and 0243);*
- *reporting-consulting subsystem providing at least one template for selection by said consultant to generate a consultative report concerning the test results; (see at least Bladen paragraph 0005 and 0242 to 0244).*

Bladen discloses a risk assessment system which includes consultant selected templates.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to have modified the laboratory test management system of Atlas LabWorks so as to have included consultant selected templates, in accordance with the teaching of Bladen, in order to allow for effective reporting of the consultants findings for the laboratory results, since so doing could be performed readily and easily by any person of ordinary skill in the art, with neither undue experimentation, nor risk of unexpected results.

CLAIMS 3, 9, 11 and 13

Atlas LabWorks/Bladen as shown discloses the limitations above relative to Claim 1.

Additionally, Atlas LabWorks discloses the following limitations:

- *template provided by said reporting-consulting subsystem further comprises at least one data source for providing data for generating said consultative report, with said data source providing said data as a function of at least the value of said test results;*
- *reference range is determined as a function of at least one prior recorded test result for the patient being tested;*
- *an alert subsystem for establishing a time-based test sequence, with said reporting-consulting subsystem contacting said clinician in the event that patient test results are not entered into said data storage subsystem according to a specified time interval, with said alert subsystem also having the capability of causing the clinician to be contacted in the event that said test results indicate that said patient requires immediate intervention;*

- *interpretative data comprise at least one of: patient-specific archival data, generic tabular data, generic graphical data, and patient-specific graphical data; (see at least Atlas LabWorks web pages).*

CLAIMS 14 and 15

Atlas LabWorks as shown discloses a laboratory order entry and results reporting system with the following limitations:

- *an Internet based order entry subsystem, accessible by clinicians, for submitting orders for diagnostic tests to a laboratory;*
- *a data storage subsystem for receiving and retaining both contemporary and archival laboratory test results;*
- *a triage subsystem for downloading said test results from said data storage subsystem;*
- *triage subsystem comparing said test results with predetermined reference range values;*
- *triage subsystem causing the test results to be transmitted over a computer network to both the requesting clinician and to a reporting-consulting subsystem in the event that the test results are outside said reference range values;*
- *a reporting-consulting subsystem for receiving said test results lying outside of said reference range;*
- *report being based upon said test results;*
- *template comprising at least one data source for providing data for generating said report;*
- *data source providing said data as a function of at least the value of said test results;*

- *triage subsystem causes archival test results contained within said data storage subsystem to be transferred to said clinician at the same time contemporary test results are transferred to the clinician; (see at least Atlas LabWorks web pages).*

Atlas LabWorks as shown discloses the limitations above. Atlas LabWorks does not disclose the following limitations, however, Bladen does:

- *providing at least one template, selectable by an embedded consulting physician using a networked terminal; (see at least Bladen paragraph 0005 and 0242 to 0244);*
- *said consulting physician generating a consultative report using said template and said networked terminal; (see at least Bladen paragraph 0005 and 0242 to 0244).*

Bladen discloses a risk assessment system which includes consultant selected templates.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to have modified the laboratory test management system of Atlas LabWorks so as to have included consultant selected templates, in accordance with the teaching of Bladen, in order to allow for effective reporting of the consultants findings for the laboratory results, since so doing could be performed readily and easily by any person of ordinary skill in the art, with neither undue experimentation, nor risk of unexpected results.

10. Claims 2, 4, 5, 12, 22, 26 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Atlas Medical, Inc. Atlas LabWorks web site dated 2 August, 2002 and in further view of Bladen et al. (US PGPUB 2002/0099586 A1) and in further view of Edelson et al. (US 5,737,539 A).

CLAIMS 2, 4, 5 and 12

Atlas LabWorks/Bladen as shown discloses the limitations above relative to Claim 1. Atlas LabWorks/Bladen does not disclose the following limitations, however, Edelson does:

- *at least one data source for providing interpretive data for generating said consultative report;* (see at lease Edelson column 5 line 40 – 65 and column 47 line 1 – 7; line 15 - 18 and line 27 - 36);
- *at least one computer-linked source of additional information for use by said consultant for generating said consultative report;* (see at lease Edelson column 5 line 40 – 65 and column 47 line 1 – 7; line 15 - 18 and line 27 - 36);
- *computer-linked source of additional information comprises an Internet-based source;* (see at lease Edelson column 5 line 40 – 65 and column 47 line 1 – 7; line 15 - 18 and line 27 - 36);
- *template incorporates interpretative data for use by the embedded consultant in the event that the test results require additional analysis;* (see at lease Edelson column 5 line 40 – 65 and column 47 line 1 – 7; line 15 - 18 and line 27 - 36).

Edelson discloses a prescription creation system which includes providing interpretive data over the Internet. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to have modified the laboratory test management system of Atlas LabWorks/Bladen so as to have included providing interpretive data over the Internet, in accordance with the teaching of Edelson, in order to allow for effective decision making, since so doing could be performed readily and easily by any person of ordinary skill in the art, with neither undue experimentation, nor risk of unexpected results.

CLAIM 22

Atlas LabWorks as shown discloses a laboratory order entry and results reporting system with the following limitations:

- *an Internet based order entry subsystem for use by a clinician to submit orders for diagnostic tests;*
- *a data storage subsystem for receiving and retaining test results from a clinical laboratory;*
- *a triage subsystem for comparing said test results with predetermined range values;*
- *triage subsystem causing the test results to be transmitted by a reporting- consulting subsystem directly to the test requestor via the Internet;*
- *triage subsystem causing the test results to be transmitted to a reporting-consulting subsystem in the event that the test results are remarkable in view of said predetermined range values; (see at least Atlas LabWorks web pages).*

Atlas LabWorks as shown discloses the limitations above. Atlas LabWorks does not disclose the following limitations, however, Bladen does:

- *with said reporting-consulting subsystem receiving said remarkable test results and providing at least one template for selection by a consultant to generate a consultative report concerning the test results; (see at least Bladen paragraph 0005 and 0242 to 0244).*

Bladen discloses a risk assessment system which includes consultant selected templates.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to have modified the laboratory test management system of Atlas LabWorks so as to

have included consultant selected templates, in accordance with the teaching of Bladen, in order to allow for effective reporting of the consultants findings for the laboratory results, since so doing could be performed readily and easily by any person of ordinary skill in the art, with neither undue experimentation, nor risk of unexpected results.

Atlas LabWorks/Bladen as shown discloses the limitations above. Atlas LabWorks/Bladen does not disclose the following limitations, however, Edelson does:

- *with said template comprising at least one Internet link to an additional source of diagnostic information;* (see at least Edelson column 5 line 40 – 65 and column 47 line 1 – 7; line 15 - 18 and line 27 - 36).

Edelson discloses a prescription creation system which includes providing interpretive data over the Internet. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to have modified the laboratory test management system of Atlas LabWorks/Bladen so as to have included providing interpretive data over the Internet, in accordance with the teaching of Edelson, in order to allow for effective decision making, since so doing could be performed readily and easily by any person of ordinary skill in the art, with neither undue experimentation, nor risk of unexpected results.

CLAIMS 26 and 27

Atlas LabWorks/Bladen/Edelson as shown discloses the limitations above relative to Claim 22.

Additionally, Atlas LabWorks discloses the following limitations:

- *predetermined range values comprise a reference range selected as a function of at least one prior test result of the patient being tested;*

- *consultative report comprises at least one URL for use by the clinician receiving the consultative report; (see at least Atlas LabWorks web pages).*

11. Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Atlas Medical, Inc. Atlas LabWorks web site dated 2 August, 2002 and in further view of Bladen et al. (US PGPUB 2002/0099586 A1) and in further view of Edelson et al. (US 5,737,539 A) and in further view of Ross et al. (US 5,823,948 A).

CLAIM 28

Atlas LabWorks/Bladen/Edelson as shown discloses the limitations above relative to Claim 22.

Atlas LabWorks/Bladen/Edelson does not specifically disclose the following limitation,

however, Ross does:

- *a billing routine for invoicing said patient's insurer by means of an invoice bearing an AMA CPT code; (see at least Ross column 1 line 50 – 61).*

Ross discloses a medical records system which includes billing for care provided. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to have modified the laboratory test management system of Atlas LabWorks/Bladen/Smith so as to have included billing for care provided, in accordance with the teaching of Ross, in order to allow for proper medical claim billing, since so doing could be performed readily and easily by any person of ordinary skill in the art, with neither undue experimentation, nor risk of unexpected results.

12. Claims 6, 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Atlas Medical, Inc. Atlas LabWorks web site dated 2 August, 2002 and in further view of Bladen et al. (US PGPUB 2002/0099586 A1) and in further view of Dworkin (US PGPUB 2002/0071540 A1).

CLAIMS 6, 7 and 8

Atlas LabWorks/Bladen as shown discloses the limitations above relative to Claim 1.

Additionally, Atlas LabWorks/Bladen does not disclose the following limitations, however,

Dworkin does:

- *a conferencing subsystem for scheduling a conference between the person submitting the test request and the embedded consultant who generated said consultative report; (see at least Dworkin paragraphs 0002 to 0007);*
- *a conferencing subsystem for scheduling a computer net meeting between the test requester and the embedded consultant who generated said consultative report; (see at least Dworkin paragraphs 0002 to 0007);*
- *a conferencing subsystem for scheduling a net meeting between the test requestor, the embedded consultant who generated said consultative report, and at least one additional consultant; (see at least Dworkin paragraphs 0002 to 0007).*

Dworkin discloses a conferencing system which includes scheduling conferences over the Internet among a plurality of participants. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to have modified the laboratory test management system of Atlas LabWorks/Bladen so as to have included scheduling conferences over the Internet among a plurality of participants, in accordance with the teaching of Dworkin, in order to allow for effective communication, since so doing could be performed readily and easily by any person of ordinary skill in the art, with neither undue experimentation, nor risk of unexpected results.

13. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Atlas Medical, Inc. Atlas LabWorks web site dated 2 August, 2002 and in further view of Bladen et al. (US PGPUB 2002/0099586 A1) and in further view of Matsuoka et al. (US 5,819,242 A).

CLAIM 10

Atlas LabWorks/Bladen as shown discloses the limitations above relative to Claim 1.

Additionally, Atlas LabWorks/Bladen does not disclose the following limitations, however, Matsuoka does:

- *uploading previous test results for a plurality of patients and a subroutine for predicting future test results based at least in part upon said stored test results; (see at least Matsuoka column 19 line 28 – 41).*

Matsuoka discloses a neural network system which includes predicting future outcomes base on previous test results. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to have modified the laboratory test management system of Atlas LabWorks/Bladen so as to have included predicting future outcomes base on previous test results, in accordance with the teaching of Matsuoka, in order to allow for effective diagnosis of diseases, since so doing could be performed readily and easily by any person of ordinary skill in the art, with neither undue experimentation, nor risk of unexpected results.

14. Claims 16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Atlas Medical, Inc. Atlas LabWorks web site dated 2 August, 2002 and in further view of Bladen et al. (US PGPUB 2002/0099586 A1) and in further view of Smith (US PGPUB 2003/0069759 A1).

CLAIM 16

Atlas LabWorks as shown discloses a laboratory order entry and results reporting system with the following limitations:

- *submitting an order to a laboratory for a diagnostic test by means of a networked terminal device;*
- *managing a patient to fill said test order, thereby generating test results;*
- *loading said test results into a data storage subsystem;*
- *comparing said test results contained within said data storage subsystem with predetermined reference range values;*
- *causing the test results to be transmitted directly to the test requestor, using a networked terminal device, in the event that the test results are within said reference range;*
- *causing the test results to be transmitted by a networked terminal device to a consulting physician via a consultative reporting-consulting subsystem in the event that the test results are outside said reference range;*
- *receiving said test results lying outside of said reference range in a reporting-consulting subsystem; (see at least Atlas LabWorks web pages).*

Atlas LabWorks as shown discloses the limitations above. Atlas LabWorks does not disclose the following limitations, however, Bladen does:

- *using said reporting-consulting subsystem to provide at least one selectable report template; (see at least Bladen paragraph 0005 and 0242 to 0244);*

- *using said report template and said consulting physician to generate a consultative report based at least in part upon the test results; (see at least Bladen paragraph 0005 and 0242 to 0244).*

Bladen discloses a risk assessment system which includes consultant selected templates.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to have modified the laboratory test management system of Atlas LabWorks so as to have included consultant selected templates, in accordance with the teaching of Bladen, in order to allow for effective reporting of the consultants findings for the laboratory results, since so doing could be performed readily and easily by any person of ordinary skill in the art, with neither undue experimentation, nor risk of unexpected results.

The combination of Atlas/Bladen discloses the limitations shown above. Atlas/Bladen does not specifically disclose the following limitations, however, Smith does:

- *communicating said consultative report, bearing an electronic signature, to the test requester by means of a networked terminal device; (see at least Smith paragraph 0173).*

Smith discloses a healthcare management system which electronic signatures. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to have modified the laboratory test management system of Atlas LabWorks/Bladen so as to have included electronic signatures, in accordance with the teaching of Bladen, in order to allow for proper documentation of laboratory result findings, since so doing could be performed readily and easily by any person of ordinary skill in the art, with neither undue experimentation, nor risk of unexpected results.

CLAIM 18

Atlas LabWorks as shown discloses the limitations above relative to Claim 16. Additionally, Atlas LabWorks discloses the following limitations:

- *requesting and performing additional reflexive tests in the event that said test results indicate that such testing is desirable, with the results of said reflexive tests being communicated to said test requester by means of a networked terminal device; (see at least Atlas LabWorks web pages).*

15. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Atlas Medical, Inc. Atlas LabWorks web site dated 2 August, 2002 and in further view of Bladen et al. (US PGPUB 2002/0099586 A1) and in further view of Smith (US PGPUB 2003/0069759 A1) and in further view of Edelson et al. (US 5,737,539 A).

CLAIM 17

The combination of Atlas/Bladen/Smith as shown discloses the limitations above relative to Claim 16. Atlas/Bladen/Smith does not specifically disclose the following limitations, however, Edelson does:

- *report template incorporates at least one importable additional data source for providing test result driven data for generating said consultative report; ; (see at lease Edelson column 5 line 40 – 65 and column 47 line 1 – 7; line 15 - 18 and line 27 - 36).*

Edelson discloses a prescription creation system which includes providing additional data over the Internet. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to have modified the laboratory test management system of Atlas LabWorks/Bladen/Smith so as to have included providing additional data over the Internet, in accordance with the teaching of Edelson, in order to allow for effective decision making, since

so doing could be performed readily and easily by any person of ordinary skill in the art, with neither undue experimentation, nor risk of unexpected results.

16. Claim 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Atlas Medical, Inc. Atlas LabWorks web site dated 2 August, 2002 and in further view of Bladen et al. (US PGPUB 2002/0099586 A1) and in further view of Smith (US PGPUB 2003/0069759 A1) and in further view of Dworkin (US PGPUB 2002/0071540 A1).

CLAIMS 19 and 20

The combination of Atlas/Bladen/Smith as shown discloses the limitations above relative to Claim 16. Atlas/Bladen/Smith does not specifically disclose the following limitations, however, Dworkin does:

- *inking the test requestor to a conferencing system by means of a networked terminal device, for scheduling a conference with the consultant who generated said consultative report; (see at least Dworkin paragraphs 0002 to 0007).*
- *linking the test requestor to a conferencing system by means of a networked terminal device, for scheduling a net meeting with at least the consultant who generated said consultative report; (see at least Dworkin paragraphs 0002 to 0007).*

Dworkin discloses a conferencing system which includes scheduling conferences over the Internet among a plurality of participants. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to have modified the laboratory test management system of Atlas LabWorks/Bladen so as to have included scheduling conferences over the Internet among a plurality of participants, in accordance with the teaching of Dworkin, in order to allow for effective communication, since so doing could be performed readily and

easily by any person of ordinary skill in the art, with neither undue experimentation, nor risk of unexpected results.

17. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Atlas Medical, Inc. Atlas LabWorks web site dated 2 August, 2002 and in further view of Bladen et al. (US PGPUB 2002/0099586 A1) and in further view of Smith (US PGPUB 2003/0069759 A1) and in further view of Ross et al. (US 5,823,948 A).

CLAIM 21

The combination of Atlas/Bladen/Smith as shown discloses the limitations above relative to Claim 16. Atlas/Bladen/Smith does not specifically disclose the following limitations, however, Ross does:

- *billing the patient's insurer for the time expended by the consulting physician to analyze said test results and to draft said consultative report;* (see at least Ross column 1 line 50 – 61).

Ross discloses a medical records system which includes billing for care provided. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to have modified the laboratory test management system of Atlas LabWorks/Bladen/Smith so as to have included billing for care provided, in accordance with the teaching of Ross, in order to allow for proper medical claim billing, since so doing could be performed readily and easily by any person of ordinary skill in the art, with neither undue experimentation, nor risk of unexpected results.

18. Claims 23, 24 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Atlas Medical, Inc. Atlas LabWorks web site dated 2 August, 2002 and in further view of

Bladen et al. (US PGPUB 2002/0099586 A1) and in further view of Edelson et al. (US 5,737,539 A) and in further view of Smith (US PGPUB 2003/0069759 A1).

CLAIMS 23, 24 and 25

The combination of Atlas/Bladen/Edelson as shown discloses the limitations above relative to Claim 22. Atlas/Bladen/Edelson does not specifically disclose the following limitations, however, Smith does:

- *provides for the affixing of said consultant's electronic signature to said consultative report and for sending the consultative report to the requesting clinician via the Internet;* (see at least Smith paragraph 0173);
- *electronic signature is a digital signature;* (see at least Smith paragraph 0173).

Smith discloses a healthcare management system which electronic signatures. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to have modified the laboratory test management system of Atlas LabWorks/Bladen/Edelson so as to have included electronic signatures, in accordance with the teaching of Bladen, in order to allow for proper documentation of laboratory result findings, since so doing could be performed readily and easily by any person of ordinary skill in the art, with neither undue experimentation, nor risk of unexpected results.

With regards to the limitation:

- *electronic signature is a digital signature meeting the requirements of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act ("HIPAA").*

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the laboratory test management system of Atlas/Bladen/Edelson/Smith to provide that the electronic signature meets HIPAA requirements in order to allow for proper documentation of laboratory result findings, since so doing could be performed readily and easily by any person of ordinary skill in the art, with neither undue experimentation, nor risk of unexpected results.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 15 September, 2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In applicant's response, various portions of the specification were cited which include line numbers. Examiner is unable to reference these line numbers since the application is organized by paragraph numbers.

Applicant argues that the USC 101 rejection is improper because the claims have an apparatus "attached to a human body", however, applicant failed to address the long standing PTO principle and practice that a "claim directed to or including within its scope a human being will not be considered to be patentable subject matter under 35 U.S.C. 101". Examiner notes that the applicant states that the specification provides an explicit definition for the term "embedded".

The term "embedded" is found 10 times in the body of the disclosure (paragraphs 0009, 0018, 0024, 0028, 0032, 0035, 0042, 0048 and 0052). In none of those instances is the term defined.

Applicant argues that the terms "desirable" and "remarkable" are also defined in the specification. The term "remarkable" is found 3 times in the body of the disclosure (paragraphs 0029, 0037 and 0042). In none of those instances is the term defined. The term "desirable" is not found in the body of the disclosure.

Applicant argues that Bladen does not disclose a consultant or a reporting consulting subsystem, however, Examiner respectfully disagrees. Bladen in at least paragraph 0243 discloses “templates within discipline specific master template module (106) are populated by a chief consultant”. Additionally, Bladen discloses in at least paragraph 0244 and 0245 reference files for use by the consultant in completing the template.

Applicant argues that Atlas does not disclose the limitations of claims 3, 9, 11 and 13. Examiner respectfully disagrees and has provided detailed web pages in support of the argument that Atlas has reference ranges determined by prior test results, an alert subsystem and patient specific archival data.

Applicant argues that Edelson, Dworkin, Matsouka and Smith do not correct the deficiencies of Atlas/Bladen, and that Ross does not correct the deficiencies of Atlas/Bladen/Edelson. It appears as if the Applicant is attacking the references in a piecewise fashion, instead of in combination, as intended by the Examiner and as shown above in the rejections under 35 USC § 103(a).

Conclusion

Applicant’s amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to John A. Pauls whose telephone number is (571) 270-5557. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 7:30 to 5:00 4/5/9. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, JERRY O'CONNOR can be reached at 571.272.6787. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://portal.uspto.gov/external/portal/pair> . Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at **866.217.9197** (toll-free).

/J. A. P./
Examiner, Art Unit 3686
Date: 19 October, 2009

/Gerald J. O'Connor/
Supervisory Patent Examiner
Group Art Unit 3686